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Cameron and Pitt-streets
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DANDIDGE, deceased.

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W D E N.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1806.

[No. 1783.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsy, and

FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bushels flour.

E. J.

September 2

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between
Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu
pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated
for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate.
Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Wanted to Purchase.

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been so
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—By the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase.

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town; to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Applies to the Printer.

September 25.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms.

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

60 quarter-casks of the best quality Mount
ain Wine, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 lbs. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 25.

Robert Gray.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

CARR'S

Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT
GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

1792.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket
Almanacks.

FOR THE YEAR 1807.

November 28.

Russia Sheetings.

100 pieces entitled to debenture,
For sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 28.

Printing in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon, will be sold at the late dwell
ing house of MR. Richard Conway, deceased,

All his Household Furniture,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Mahogany dining, tea and card tables; a
mahogany desk and book-case, bureaus, bed
steads and chairs; an elegant sofa; large
and elegant looking-glasses, prints, plated and
japaned tea urns, window and bed curtains,
feather beds, matresses, blankets, sheets, cer
tirids, table-cloths, windsor chairs, kitchen
utensils, &c.

Madeira and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spi
rits, French and Peach Brandy, all of the first
quality and fit for immediate use; loaf sugar,
quantity of well-cured old bacon, and sun
dry other articles.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

An elegant Phæton and Chair, with har
ness complete; a pair of well-matched and
broke carriage horses, two work horses, three
milch cows, three Negro men and two young
women (the latter accustomed to house work)
one Negro child, a wagon and carts, with
gears, a quantity of well-cured hay, and some
fire wood. A credit of 6 months will be given
for all sums above 50 dollars, the purchasers
giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alex
andria, with approved endorsers.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
December 12.

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Three boxes of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad
Cloths, from 15 to 18 sterling cost.

Three boxes of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11s
to 14s sterling.

Two boxes of assorted plain and knapt Coat
ings, from 5s 9d to 12s sterling.

The above goods are of the latest importa
tion, and purchased on advantageous terms,
and will be sold at a very low advance for ap
proved endorsed notes.

December 1.

Salt afloat.

500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board
Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by

Wadsworth & Butler.

Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at
Perrill's wharf,

5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candies,
50 barrels prime Beef,

10 do. do. Pork,

5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine.

November 26.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. qual. war
4 quarter casks do. do. ranteed pure.

5 do. Marsala wine

23 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests hyson skin tea

300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for
the district of Columbia, held at Alex
andria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve,
deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of
King and Fairfax-streets, part of which
is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot ex
tends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax
street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars
per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of secur
ing a good stand for business, or vesting their
money in real estate, this is a most inviting
piece of property. A small part of the money
will be required in hand or in an app
roved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal
credit will be given. For terms apply to either
of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler, } Ex'rs.

John Janney,

November 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Walter
S. Alexander and Catharine F. his wife
to the subscriber, for securing the payment of
the sum of 300 dollars and 55 cents, and inter
est to John Hodgkin's, will be sold, at public
sale, for ready money, on the premises, on
FRIDAY, the 26th day of this month, a cer
tain Tract or parcel of Land, adjoining Drinker
and Janney's mill, on four mile run, at pre
sent in the occupation of John Ball, junnior.—
The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the
forenoon.

G. Deneale, Trustee.
December 13.

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 lbs. kil-dried Corn Meal
3 hds. old Antigua Rum
6 hds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER,
December 2.

10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux
Brandy,

For sale by
Roberts and Griffith.
December 8.

2aw3w

SLATE.

100 Boxes, in good order.

Apply to

Bonsal & Ricketts.

December 1.

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 15.

The Speaker informed the house that the door keeper would lay on the tables of members a private letter from Mr. Latrobe, surveyor of the public buildings, relating to the capitol, and other public buildings.

Mr. Early reported a bill to prevent the importation of slaves after the 31st of Dec. 1807.

It had two readings and was referred to the committee of the whole for Wednesday next.

Mr. Dana observed that laws had been made for the purpose of having a part of Long Island sound, and some of the coast of North Carolina surveyed; the object as it respects the coast of North Carolina, has been entirely frustrated by the loss of the vessel in which the surveyors were. Both these surveys were important, but it is proper and ad necessary to take up the subject fully, and obtain a complete chart of our whole coast; the lives of our seamen, the interests of our merchants, and the public revenue all require it.

Mr. Dana offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufacturers be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for a survey of the coast of the United States, designating the islands, shoals &c. within 20 leagues of the land.

In mentioning twenty leagues, Mr. Dana said he had reference to the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty three, which gives us all islands within 20 leagues of the shores.

Mr. Crowninshield. I'm very glad this resolution is brought forward. I wish however it had been more extensive, there are some shoals which are nearly forty leagues from the shore; George's shoals are more than that.

Mr. Dana. That may be done in the bill should the resolution pass.

Mr. Crowninshield. I move the insertion of fifty instead of 20 leagues. I wish this alteration only on account of the shoals.

Mr. Dana. Will the gentleman designate what shoals; it will be a hard task indeed to survey the Atlantic quite along the whole coast of the U. S. so many leagues from shore.

Mr. Crowninshield withdrew his motion and the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis.

The Senate have passed the suspension bill with amendments.

Mr. Randolph moved a reference of the amendments to a select committee.

Mr. Alston. I hope not; the house has had the amendments several days on the table of members; they are competent to decide already. I can see no need nor use in referring to a select committee—let them be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Clay. As the bill went from this house it contained no provision for the payment of certain costs, a provision for which the secretary of the treasury suggests to be necessary; otherwise the United States will be obliged to pay costs arising in those cases where owners have been informers. There need be no hindrance, the select committee can report to day.

Thirty only were in favor of referring to a committee of the whole. It was therefore referred to a select committee.

Mr. Elliot rose, a sketch of his remarks follows:

I will presume for the honor of my country, that but one sentiment prevailed—that but one kind of feeling agitated the public mind, when what has been called the blockade of New York, by a small British force, and the atrocious murder of Pierce took place. At that melancholy moment a dark cloud seemed to have overspread us; we were languid, lifeless, silent. What could we do? Few and feeble were the means the law gave the executive for redress; and feeble was the use made of those means.

I know not whether Pierce was a father; if so I could wish that his children might be educated at the public expense. Memento he needs not; we shall not forget the occasion nor the perpetrators of his murder. But I intend not to pronounce his funeral eulogy; I have far greater objects in view.

At the time these things took place, and ever since, the question has been irresista-

bly forcing itself upon us! Why have we not a navy to protect us against these or any other outrages. But, we have a navy: yes, we have the shadow and nothing but the shadow of one. We have wasted millions, sir, by reason of our economy, our excessive economy, and millions more, we shall, I fear, waste by the same means, and still have no efficient navy. Two questions are of vast importance to us—Shall we have a navy? If so, shall we not introduce a system of more energy, more efficiency. To these questions I call the attention of the house. It is now full time for us to take a wide range of view, far more wide than heretofore. It is time for us to explode the narrow, ridiculous, and all destroying argument, of the unimportance of the other side of the globe, to this country. It is time that we should be no longer the scorn of foreign nations; that we should have a navy, which from foreigners, and from the wicked wits of our own country, should deserve a title of more distinction than that of the Lilliputian navy.

It is time to change your system with respect to foreign politics. Let me not be misunderstood; I approve of the domestic proceedings of the executive, and the general policy pursued respecting foreign nations; but I consider a system of defence against foreign power, as most essential to our welfare, to our existence as a nation. It is in this respect I wish the system changed. Let us no longer keep up the mere shadow of defence. Let us have at least enough to command some respect.

But this subject must not be touched, lest the question be asked, "Whom shall this navy oppose?" and the answer be "France."

What is the news from Europe? Prussia is fallen; she has fallen unpitied, yet covered with glory; superior numbers, not superior cunning nor intrigue, destroyed her. On every sober principle of reason or analogy, I must say that our turn is next.

Prussia was ordered to give up a part of her territory: so are we; and by whom? By a power known to be under the immediate control of France. The designs that were held against Prussia, are the same that are and were held against us. Little need be said to prove this.

I shall say nothing of certain documents that have gained celebrity from their inscrutable secrecy. I shall say nothing of what they contain; but I shall say much of what they do not contain. I wish our masters, those we delight to honor, the people, could see these documents; could examine and judge for themselves.

It is our business to prosecute this system of defence. We, not the executive, hold the purse-strings of the nation; and the world, with as much astonishment as contempt, sees with what a miserly convulsive grasp we hold them.

It is time to be in a state of preparation; to organize a general system of national defence. Life and death are before us, I have said, I repeat, it is our turn next. I can prove it; if I fail to do so, I will descend; no, I will not go down hill; I will ascend to mingle with the sovereign people. It were vain to secure this ceiling, or prop these walls, if the vast ocean rolled not between France and us; these walls would last ten times, more than ten times, as long as our republican system.

It is time to prepare a military defence, an army—I am no friend to internal taxes, to national debts, nor to foreign engagements; but I must go as far as our safety requires.

We have an overflowing treasury, one with which we purchase empires, yet our country is defenceless. We have less defence than had the republic of Ragusa, with a sea coast of 20 miles and 180,000 souls. Apropos of Ragusa; she was the least of the little republics of the old world—did she conspire against France? No—simple, industrious, unambitious, she for ages enjoyed the blessings of self government—the French occupied her territory, and now where is she? I again repeat that nothing but our remoteness preserves our national independence a single hour.

I have, sir, like Elisha of old, waited long, that other men might sleep—I had hoped others would have brought forward this subject—I can wait no longer.

The present is an age of wonders: in proof of it let it be remarked, since we came into these walls, we have passed a resolution, referring to a select committee, so much of the president's message as relates to a surplus revenue, while our country is in a defenceless state.

If you could call old Solomon from the "vasty deep," give him a seat in this house, a territorial seat, with the right to debate, but not to vote, the first thing he would do would be to move you, to strike out from

the Bible so much of his own writing as says, "there is nothing new under the sun." We had already a committee of ways and means No. 2; the one to devise ways and means to provide; the other to expend. I can easily point, for the last committee, to a suitable subject; they need not look far for objects of expenditure, let them defend their country.

Those who think we are safe, must put unbounded confidence in providence; must be very religious indeed; we are not safe, and he who thinks we are, ought to howl to the winds and the woods; not to rational creatures. It is idle; it is unreasonable to think of safety as we now are.

Mr. Elliot then gave notice that on Tuesday next week, he should offer to the house a series of resolutions relative to the navy establishment, for a new and more efficient system, for preparing and organizing other defensive measures, relative to our commerce, seamen, harbors, coasts, frontiers, &c.

Mr. Lewis called up the bill for building a bridge over the Potowmack, in the district of Columbia.

Some objection was made to the calling up the bill at this time, as several members who were opposed to it were absent; there were however

For considering it. 44

Against 33

It was read by sections and the blanks filled up in committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair, and on the question, Will the house now consider the report of the committee of the whole? It was negatived, 42 to 36.

Mr. Randolph reported the agreement of the select committee to the amendment of the senate to the suspension bill, with certain amendments to their amendments.

The principal amendment of the senate was, giving the power to the president, if in his opinion the public service required it, of suspending the Non-Importation Act, from July 10, to the second Monday in December.

Mr. Smilie. I am opposed to this amendment of the senate—There is no necessity for investing the president with this power at present: It is holding out to Great Britain the idea that we are tired of the act.

Mr. Clay. There is no other way, unless you suspend yourself till the next session of congress. Suppose Great Britain were to depredations, release our seamen, and recede from the principles to which we object; all necessity for continuing the act will be done away; yet the act must be in force.

Mr. Crowninshield. Like the gentleman from Pennsylvania first up, I can see no necessity for giving the president this power. We have received no new information from the president that ought to induce us to deviate from the time before fixed by the house. Perhaps near the close of the session, I shall be willing to invest the executive with this power; but not at present. The principles and conduct of Great Britain which occasioned the prohibitory act, are now in discussion between our ministers and her; and we know not whether she has abandoned them.

Mr. Bidwell. If a treaty should be made with G. Britain, of which we should have no intelligence before we rise, one of three things must be done—

The prohibitory act must go into operation;

Or, Congress must be called to repeal it;

Or, the executive must have power to suspend it, or annul it.

I am in favor of giving the authority to the president; though I should rather have waited till towards the close of the session; however, as the senate have thus amended the bill, I shall agree to it now.

Mr. Smilie. I will never give legislative power to the president, but in cases of absolute necessity—I do not think that necessity now exists; tho' it may before we rise. I therefore shall oppose it now.

Mr. Dana. The gentleman's principle is a good one, but not now applicable; there is no legislative power granted the president—it is merely a power to continue the general state of things.

I consider this amendment nearly equal to a suspension of the act till next December; I am therefore much in favor of it; especially as it prevents the operation of an act far more vexatious and oppressive to our merchants than injurious to the British. So hastily was that act passed, that instead of an enumeration of particular articles, the expressions are so general that we know not what is meant. Glass is prohibited; Aqua fortis can be brought only in

glass or gold; aqua fortis was imported into New York, but could not be landed because it was in glass. So of paper; it was doubted whether books could be imported. This act cannot be understood; it is not specific; it cannot go into operation, 'tis vague, capricious and oppressive. If we must have one, let it be uniform and regular. Half the goods that have been imported into New York have been refused entry: Woolen blankets could not be entered because inclosed in hemp wrappings. Besides these vexations to our merchants, this very act I believe to be the principal hindrance to our negotiations with Britain.

Mr. Chandler. If the want of an enumeration of particulars be the complaint, I would advise the physician's cure in certain cases, go for the whole, give a double dose; refuse importation to all. However, as I have hopes of an accommodation with Britain, I shall vote for the amendment.

Mr. Dana called for the yeas and nays on agreeing.

They were yeas 82, nays 23.

Mr. Randolph offered the following resolution. Resolved, that the president of the U. States be requested to be caused to be laid before this house an account of the sums of money expended upon the capitol, the president's house, the public offices, the navy yard, the marine barracks, and other objects of public expenditure in the city of Washington. Carried after a short debate, and the house adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The public have been presented with a description of that part of South America lately conquered by the English. The following is an account of such of the other contiguous places, as may be expected to invite the attention of British valor and British enterprise:

CHILI.

This province is in length 1258 miles, in breadth 580, and is bounded on the east by La Plata. St. Jago is the chief town.

The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the two extremes of heat and cold. Not only the tropical fruits, but all species of grain come to the greatest perfection. The country is but thinly inhabited; but prodigious numbers of oxen, goats, sheep, &c. are fattened on the plains.

Chili produces great quantities of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead. Such vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains, annually, as are estimated at 8,000,000 of dollars.

PERU.

This province is bounded on the north by Chili. It extends in length 1820, and in breadth 500 miles.

In this district is that immense chain of mountains, the Andes, which separate it from Amazonia and Paraguay. A number of rivers run through the country into the Pacific ocean. Gold and silver are produced in great abundance; and Peru is the only place that produces quicksilver, an article of immense value, which was first discovered in 1567. It is a singular fact that it never rains in Peru; but this want is amply compensated by a soft kindly dew, which generally falls every night.

Wheat, barley, cassava, skins, potatoes, wine, &c. are produced here, a principal article of commerce is the Peruvian bark. The tree which produces this most invaluable drug grows most abundantly in Quito. The tree which bears it is about the size of a cherry tree, and produces a kind of fruit resembling an almond, but it is only the bark which possesses those excellent qualities, for which it is so much celebrated. Pride and laziness, as in the other parts of South America, are the characteristics of the natives.

As an instance of the prodigious wealth of this country, we need only remark, that in the year 1632, when the viceroy made his entrance into Lima, the capital, the inhabitants to do him honor, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, to the amount of seventeen millions sterling! Indeed all travellers speak with amazement of the churches loaded with gold, silver and precious stones.

OLD MEXICO,

Which being bounded on one of its sides by the Pacific ocean, lies very convenient for commerce. In length it is 2000 miles, and 600 in breadth.

This country possesses many exceedingly large rivers, as likewise lakes, in one of which on an island the city of Mexico stands. This country is immensely rich in mines of gold and silver, so much so

that of the latter they reckon no less than 1000.

The revenue of Mexico amounts to the vast sum of 22 millions of our money, and it is well known that this, together with the other provinces of Spanish America, supply the whole world with silver. Precious stones are likewise found here.

The climate is exceedingly hot except in the inland country. It is more abundant in fruit than grain. The soil produces pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, &c., and cocoa nuts, which last are here in the greatest perfection and plenty. — Mexico produces also a prodigious quantity of sugar, cedar, logwood, and other woods abound; but next to gold and silver the most valuable production is cochineal, which is of the animal kind, and of the species of the gall insect. It adheres to the plant called *apuntia* and sucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimson colour. It is from this juice that the cochineal derives its value. It is also used in medicine as a sudorific and as a cordial, and it is computed that the Spaniards export no less than 900,000 pounds weight of this commodity annually.

From the old continent, horses, asses, sheep, goats, &c. have been transported and have multiplied. Horned cattle are found wild in herds of from 30 to 40,000. There also exists in this country a prodigious number of birds; two thousand species are said to be peculiar to this country.

Foreign News.

From the Hamburg Correspondent of October 17.

TWER (in Russia) Sept. 18.

The whole Russian army excepting the regiments stationed towards Persia, is in motion. It marches partly towards the southward to the Dniester, and partly to the westward to Prussia. They say also that the imperial guards are soon to march from St. Petersburg.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.

His majesty the emperor and the archie Charles have returned from their journey.

Our court has officially notified to the foreign ministers its intention of pursuing a system of neutrality.

SEMLIN, Oct. 21.

A letter from Schapueck brings the following news:

Some merchants from Wallachia have arrived here with 20 waggon loads of flocks. They bring an account of 40,000 Russians having arrived in and about Krajewo and drove away the Kergiales who were there.

LEIPZIG, Oct. 12.

The force of the Prussians and Saxons under prince Lewis, in the battle of the 10th, amounted to 6000; and that of the enemy to 20,000 men, against whom the Prussians supported a contest for six hours.

On the 11th we received news of prince Hohenlohe having defeated the French. The Prussians and Saxons fought like lions and with great fury.

Sixty thousand Russians have entered the Prussian dominions. Prince Lewis received a musket ball in the breast. Count Nortiz, one of his three adjutants, saw him falling from his horse, and hastened to prevent his fall. At that moment a second bullet struck him, and in a few minutes he expired. Nortiz fought like a hero.

BOSTON. Dec. 4.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

On Tuesday, in the supreme court, the grand inquest for the county returned a bill of indictment against Thomas Oliver Selfridge, esq. for Manslaughter, in shooting Mr. Charles Austin on the 4th of August. He was soon after arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. The court inquired when he would be ready for his trial; and named Friday and Tuesday next. Mr. Selfridge said he could not possibly say, he could be ready so soon. — He had not yet consulted his counsel on the subject; and he had witnesses to collect, one of whom he understood was in New York, and another in the district of Maine. The court after a consultation with the attorney general, did not assign any particular day; but directed Mr. S. to be ready for trial as soon as possible. His counsel then moved that he be admitted to bail, to attend from day to day until his trial. The attorney general (Sullivan)

was asked if he had any objections to make to the motion. He replied that manslaughter was a bailable offence, he could therefore have no objection. Mr. S. was then required to find bail in three thousand dollars penalty, to abide his trial. He has we learn found the bail, and has been restored to liberty. The traces of severe ill health are perceptible in the countenance of Mr. Selfridge; and that in consequence of his confinement, his naturally feeble constitution, is so much broken down, that his physicians think several days of free air and exercise, will be necessary, in order to regain a sufficient degree of health, to enable him to endure the fatigue of a trial, which will necessarily be prolix, if no other impediment existed.

NEW YORK, December 14.

One of our Dutch papers, the Hague Royal Gazette of the 24th of October, remarks on the great battle of Jena, that it has paved the way for a termination to all contest between the powers of the continent and those of France and Holland; that Austria, Prussia and Russia will no longer be able to disturb the repose of Europe. The battle of Austerlitz, it insinuates, has extinguished the prejudice which operated in favor of the prowess of Russia; that of Jena has decided the military superiority of France over Prussia; and both have annihilated indirectly the dominion of Great Britain over the ocean, without leaving to France and Holland the necessity of attacking her on her own island!

We should not descend to notice these opinions, were they not ushered to the world as the language of the Dutch government.

The same article concludes with observing that Holland may view in these circumstances a pledge that her naval power will be restored, and her prosperity revived; and that a debt of gratitude for this is due to the "Great Napoleon," who has not only extended her power and established her foreign influence, but has at the same time "effected her civilization and established her internal greatness by placing on her throne one of his illustrious brothers!"

NORFOLK, December 13.

Arrived, British sloop Julia Anna, stove, 15 days from Bermuda.

Sch'r Stranger, Wadlington, 8 days from Philadelphia.

Sch'r Hercules, Felt, 9 days from Salem.

Sch'r Jane, Salmon, 6 days from New York. December 15, spoke in distress, the sloop Hope, Sherman, from N. Carolina, bound to New York, having sprung a leak and split his main sail. Captain Salmon supplied him with a few necessities. December 6, spoke a schooner (name not recorded) from St. Domingo bound to Philadelphia.

Sch'r Columbia, Hall, 10 days from Boston.

Sch'r Sampson, Worth, 30 days from Surinam, and 21 from Barbadoes, in distress, bound to Baltimore.

Vessels left at Surinam 10th November:

Brig Mount Vernon, of Rhode Island, to sail in a few days; Tropic, Archer, of Salem, to sail in a few days for Demerara; —, Wheaton, of Providence, R. I. uncertain.

Brig Bee, Tyler, sailed in company with the Sampson for Newburyport. A few days before the Sampson sailed, there arrived at Surinam the American Guinea-man, Washington, of Charleston, S. C. a prize to the Prince of Orange letter of marque, of Liverpool—the Washington was taken at anchor in the river Congo (Africa) and had just begun to slave. The supercargo of the Washington, Mr. Duncan Stewart, was on shore at the time she was captured; he immediately proceeded to the West Indies, and was left at Barbadoes when the Sampson sailed, prosecuting his claim in the admiralty court, and there was no doubt but there would be a decree of restoration with costs against the captors. The letter of marque has only given security for 15,000 sterl. and the Washington and cargo was supposed to be worth 40,000. The letter of marque, in bringing the Washington from Africa, put her sailing master and captain in irons, and they were not liberated until 3 or 4 days after their arrival at Surinam. They also made use of her cargo as they thought proper, as pirates generally do. Some few days after the Washington arrived, she was taken possession of by the armed brig Epervia, under a plea that the letter of marque had no authority to capture a neutral vessel, and when the Sampson sailed it was a matter of great contention between them.

List of vessels left at Barbadoes, Nov. 19.
Brig Minerva of Baltimore; ship United States, Coleman, and brigs Sparrow, Brent, and Louisa, M'Namara, all of Alexandria, unloading; ship Eliza, Skirley of this port, not discharged; brig Eliza and Mary of New York, touched at Barbadoes for hands, the most of her crew being pressed by a British cruiser.

The schooner —, Poulsom, from Philadelphia, arrived at Barbadoes the 20th November; brig Brothers Return, Scott, of Georgetown (Columbia) sailed for Antigua.

Schooner Iris, Randall, 32 days from the city of St. Domingo.

Brig Fame, Stone, 63 days from Gibralter.

Schooner Eliza, Record, of this port, from Jamaica, is on shore near Cape Henry; but it is hoped will be got off without damage.

The brig Paragon, Robinson, cleared from Port Antonio for this port, on the 18th of October; on the same day the schooner Two Brothers, Parker, from New York, and the Argonaut, Folger, from North Carolina, arrived at Port Antonio. The schooners Nancy, Woffington, and David Clark, Barnard, sailed from Kingston for Eden on the 1st Nov.

The brig Peace from this port has arrived at Jamaica.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18.

From Washington, Dec. 17.

The bill for building a Bridge over the Potomac passed the house this day by a majority of 60 to 39. I am informed there is but little doubt but that it will pass the senate.

Mr. Dawson presented the petition of certain inhabitants of Alexandria, praying leave to make a turnpike from the causeway at Mason's island to Alexandria.

Most of the debate of the day has been on the bill for prohibiting the slave trade after December, 1807.

By a gentleman from Faquier, we learn that on Sunday evening last the jail of Faquier county, was set fire to by a black man prisoner, and entirely consumed,—there were but two in confinement and both were secured by the jailer.

Arrived at the port of Marblehead, the last week in November, SIXTY sail of fishing vessels from the banks of Newfoundland, with 935,000 cod fish, estimated at 32,000 quintals.

MURDER OF J. P. PALM.

You have no doubt read the particulars of the murder of the unfortunate Bookseller, Palm,—and that to intimidate others, Bonaparte ordered 6000 copies of the sentence of the mock tribunal to be circulated all over the continent. Some patriots here have in return subscribed for the publication and distribution of 60,000 copies of the inclosed letter, which he wrote to his wife some hours before his execution. You can form no idea of the general indignation this murder has excited here and every where else in Germany. The pity of his fate is only surpassed by the abhorrence of the tyrant who commanded and directed the assassins who perpetrated this atrocious deed.

Letter from J. P. Palm to his Wife.

"In the Dungeon of the Military Prison of Brumau, Aug. 16, 1806, six o'clock in the morning—

"My Dearest Beloved,

When you read those lines you are a widow, and our dear, dear children have no longer a father. My destiny is fixed, in five hours I cease to live. But though I die the death of a criminal, you know that I have committed no crime; I fall a victim of the present calamitous times! Times when an untimely end can neither disonor a man whose whole life has been irreproachable, nor throw a stain on his surviving family. In our miserable days what virtue has not expired by the hands of the executioner? Do not let your affliction for the fate of a husband, deprive you of firmness to support the duties of a mother. Our dear, dear babes (Oh, my God! I shall never more press them or you to my bursting heart!) have now a double claim on your maternal love, as well as on your maternal tenderness. Implant in their tender minds all those virtuous sentiments which made their good mothers so very dear to their unfortunate father. I advise you to collect as soon as possible the wreck of our fortune (if any) and to retire with it to England or America. In those fortunate lands innocence is still secure, and patriotism is yet secure.

"In my last fervent prayers, I recommend you all to the protection of an omnipotent Providence, and to the compassion of those contemporary patriots of all countries whose noble bosoms sympathise with my own feelings, and deplore, if not weep over the destruction of liberty in wretched Germany.

"Reward the friend who delivers this, and forgive, and teach our dear children to forgive my murderer. May Heaven pardon him as much as I do. I cannot; I dare not say more; my breast is too full. Oh! my God! never, never, more to behold and embrace them and you! Almighty Creator bless and preserve you all till we meet in another and better world to part no more. With my last breath, your ever affectionate husband.

JOHN PALM."

6 The Alexandria Dancing Assemblies will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d instant. The subscription paper is left at Mr. Gadsby's bar, where gentlemen (residents of the town) who wish to attend, will have an opportunity of subscribing.

The MANAGERS.

December 18.

dst

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, at ten o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of W. D. Rose, deceased, Prince-street;

All the Stock in Trade of the deceased:

Consisting of a great variety of GROCERIES, &c. &c.—A credit of four months will be given on all sums of 50 dollars.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 18.

d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dangerfield Rose, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight, John Stewart, } Admir's. December 17—18. Saw 4W

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, Admir'r. Aaron Wilson, Benjamin Brown, } Admir's. December 17—18. Saw 4W

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, Admir'r.

DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18. Saw 4W

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the court-house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

December 16—17. eo3w

Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr. Green, Frederickburg; and Mr. Bowen, of Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement, as directed, in their respective papers.

Printing in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE.

UNDER the authority of a decree of the honorable Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting at Alexandria, made at March adjourned session, 1806, in a suit in chancery between Jacob Hoffman and John Janney, complainants—and Thomas Richards, defendant—we will expose to sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of next month,

A LOT OF GROUND,

With the Improvements and Buildings thereon.
Situate on the north side of King-street and west side of Pitt-street, beginning at the intersection of the said streets and extending west on King-street 43 feet to a 3 feet alley, and extending in depth on Pitt-street 78 feet. The sum of 352 dollars and 47 cents of the purchase money will be required in cash—on the balance a credit of 4, 6, and 9 months will be allowed, on giving negotiable notes with approved endorsers.

Joseph Riddle,
Peter Wife, jun. } Com'r.
James Russel,

November 28.

2aw3w

Newly cured & Smoaked Bacon

For sale by the subscriber,
Who wishes to dispose of the Property he lives on—consisting of

A Lot, corner of King and Alfred streets, and a Lot on Alfred-street, separated from the other property by a paved alley. The corner lot fronts 50 feet on King, and 110 feet on Alfred street; on which is erected a good bake-house with two ovens, a store, warehouse, dwelling house, stable, coach house, smoke house, and a pump in the yard. On the Alfred street lot is a shed warehouse 22 feet by 110 feet.—A further description is unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase will view the property and apply for terms to

John Richter.

December 13.

law3w

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs; about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out-house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cleish Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter; the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cleish Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4.

co3w law till 1st May

Flour, for Family Use.

A constant supply of best Superfine Flour, of Ravensworth Brand, for family use and bakers, will be kept at Mr. Thomas Irwin's warehouse, at the lower end of King street

Also for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of old Corn, for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

December 3.

law3w

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5698 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul Busti, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15.

law3w

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of January next, at the town of Occoquan in the county of Prince William, about forty likely Virginia born Slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among which, are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occoquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd.—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Under the same decree, will also be sold, at public auction, on the 8th day of January next, at the same place, sundry Tracts of Land lying in the counties of Fairfax & Prince William, formerly mortgaged by John Semple to the said James Lawson, deceased.

These tracts of land are situated in the neighborhood of the town of Occoquan, and some of them bind upon the Occoquan river. They are well known in that neighborhood by the name of Lawson's Land, and could be shown by most of the landholders in that part of the country. Those who may be inclined to become purchasers of these lands, may obtain accurate information of the situation and contents of the tracts, by applying to Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Fairfax county, who hath lately made surveys of the greater part of them.—The lands will be sold in tracts or divided so as to accommodate purchasers, and this will be arranged on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the payment to be secured by bond with approved security—the other three-fourths in three equal annual installments; the payment of the first of these installments commencing at the end of two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchasers. A mortgage will also be required upon the lands purchased, to secure the payments of the whole of the purchase money.—Deeds will be made by the Commissioners upon securing the payments in the manner above mentioned.

One or more of the commissioners will attend at Occoquan, with Mr. Robert Radcliffe the surveyor, on the 5th and 6th of January next, for the purpose of giving to persons inclined to purchase those lands such information as may be in their power touching the title, situation, and boundaries of the different tracts.

Thomas Swan,
Edward Washington, } Com'r.
Benjamin Botts,

December 3.

2aw3w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Leaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,

Hyson,
Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffeo,
Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne, and black pepper, rice and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig, blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best eng-

lish and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticule in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

July 16.

DR. REES'S

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

Just received by ROBERT GRAY, and for

Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

November 4.

Irish Linens.

1 box Irish Linens, of a fine quality, for sale by the subscriber, on moderate terms, for cash, or on a short credit.

E. JANNEY.

12 mo. 16th, 1aw3w

Negroes to Hire.

TO be hired, for the ensuing year, on or before the first day of January next, several likely Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, among which, are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occoquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd.—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Frances Alexander.

December 6. 3aw3w

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY, From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the leg or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads

London particular Madeira Wine,

Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask

Virginia Rum, of excellent quality

Molasses by the hogshead

Liverpool Stoved Salt

And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18. 1aw3m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. co

To be Rented.

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—Also, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. law

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]

An Abridgment of the History of England,

From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.

BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.

And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.

December 5.

Just Published,

BY ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationery Store, King-street,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES

OF FREDERICK the Second,

KING OF PRUSSIA,

And of his Family, his Court, his Ministers, his Academies, and his Literary Friends.—Collected during a familiar intercourse of twenty years with that Prince. Translated from the French of Diderot Thiebaud, Professor of Belles Lettres, in the Academy of Berlin.—Printed on fine wove paper, with a good type, in two volumes, octavo. Price, in boards, four dollars—bound in sheep, five dollars—bound in calf and elegantly gilt, six dollars.

Just Received, and for Sale as above.

Goldsmith's History of England, abridged for the use of schools.

Do. do. of Rome.

Webster's Grammar, Clark's Necessities, Mair's Introduction, Took's Pantheon, Ruled Music Paper, and English and German Almanacs, for 1807—

And the following Law Books:

Bacon's abridgement, 7 vols. Price \$37.50 cents.

Espanasse's reports, 3 vols. \$9

Dallas's reports, 3 vols. \$15

East's reports, 2 vols. complete, \$20

Wilson's law lectures, 3 vols. \$10.50 cents.

Sullivan's lectures,